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COUNT GOTTLIEB HAESELER,
A FIELD MARSHAL OF THE GERMAN ARMY.
He Was Born in Potsdam in 1836 and Is Still Active in the Service of His Country.

(Photo (C) by Photographische Gesellschaft. Reproduced by Courtesy of
the Berlin Photographie Co., New York.)

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including November 15, 1914.

THE most sensational event of the war since the battle of the Marne was announced on Sunday—the entrance into Germany from Poland of the pursuing Russians, who a short time before had been drawing in their lines to meet a German invasion on their own territory. That withdrawal had been hailed by Germany as a Russian retreat, but it was made for the purpose of getting the Germans where they could be defeated and driven on their own ground, and that purpose had been fulfilled with terrible exactness. The war was now carried on to German soil.

Their cavalry entered Germany at Pleschen, in Posen. The bulletin announcing this significant event was couched in the cold, business-like terms characteristic of Russian dispatches, without any glorification or self-applause.

While the Russians were advancing into Germany from Poland, they were also advancing in East Prussia, but this campaign is of less importance than the other, at least for the present. If the Russian advance from Poland is successful, the Germans in East Prussia will have to retreat anyhow, whether they are beaten or not, and this is the reason why the East Prussian campaign is a secondary one. On the same day with the news of the entrance into Posen came the news that the Russians had driven the Germans out of their strongly fortified positions near Wirballen and advanced as far as Stalluponen, well within the German border. There were similar advances in the southern campaign, on Austrian territory.

The Germans resisted stubbornly in the region of Lyck, but on Tuesday came the news from Petrograd that they had been driven back toward the Masurian Lakes, where they massed troops and big guns in an effort to stem the tide of invasion. On Wednesday the Russians captured Johannsburg, on the railway from Lyck to Soldau. Both of these towns had already been taken, and the capture of Johannsburg gave the Russians control of an important railway line which skirts the frontier in German territory and several branch railways running into the interior.

German Raid on Poland

THE Germans undertook to check the Russian advance by a new attack on Poland from a northwesterly direction. They withdrew troops from East Prussia and the Vistula fortresses and sent them against the Russians, with the purpose of threatening the Russian lines of supply. The move was so effective that the Russian troops which had advanced to Nieszawa were forced back toward Warsaw.

But the Russians succeeded in checking the raid. They brought up troops to meet the attack and succeeded in forcing the Germans back fifty miles to the northeast.

Sunday, the day which saw the announcement of Russian advances in Posen, East Prussia, and Galicia, brought also the news that their Caucasian army was pushing back the Turkish forces and now controlled the road to Erzerum, the capital of Armenia. The battle and the Turkish defeat took place on Friday, and the Russian bulletin announced that their troops were now pursuing the Turks.

These bulletins refer to events several days before their date of issue, and it

was not until Tuesday that the next occurrences were announced, though they took place on Sunday. The Turks attacked the Russians in the region of Erzerum, launching new forces against them. The Russians believed, "from the character of the fighting," that German officers commanded the Turks; from which one may infer that they were now fighting better than they had been doing and giving the Russians more trouble.

The battle began at daybreak and became more violent in the afternoon, when the Turks supported their advance guards by fresh divisions. They attempted to envelop one of the Russian flanks, but failed, and toward evening the fighting ended with the Russians still holding their positions. This battle took place near Koprukeui.

The Turks attacked this position on Wednesday, but were repulsed with great loss. A Turkish column which attempted to turn the Russian left wing was subjected to the cross-fire of their artillery and was "impetuously attacked" by their infantry. They fled into the mountains in utter disorder, pursued by the Russian cavalry.

Dixmude and Ypres

IN the west the campaign continues to wear the character of a long deadlock—a campaign of "nibbling," to quote the expression attributed to Gen. Joffre—but the fighting included two clearly cut movements, the capture of Dixmude and the unsuccessful attempt to storm Ypres.

On Tuesday the Germans stormed Dixmude, capturing more than 500 prisoners and nine machine guns. Further south their troops crossed the Yser Canal, and west of Langemarck captured the first line of the Allies' position. About 2,000 infantry and six machine guns were taken. South of Ypres they drove the Allies out of St. Eloi. The British made fierce counter-attacks on the dominating heights north of Armentieres, but the Germans still held them. Next day the Germans attempted to debouch from Dixmude on the left bank of the Yser, but in vain.

The capture of Dixmude was an incomplete victory. The Germans got a hold on the west bank of the Yser, but could go no further. Reserves were brought up to strengthen the Allies, and the Germans were forced to abandon the position they had taken on the west bank, or most of it. They were unable to utilize their success at Dixmude any further, and they made their next attack ten miles to the south, near Ypres. The German campaign is being conducted evidently with the object of keeping the Allies busy first at one point and then at another, so that they will have to keep massing their forces at unexpected points. The object of this is to obviate the necessity of putting the greatest German strength in France and Belgium, and so weakening the opposition which must be offered to the Russians, who are at present the chief peril.

The character of the fighting during the early part of the week was explained by the British Press Bureau. It said that the operations had consisted mainly of fighting to the north of the Lys, where the points of interest were at first on the line of Hollebeke, Wytschaete, and Messines, and that there had also been severe encounters on the line from Zandvoorde to Frelinzhem. They had been character-

ized by frequent and vigorous infantry attacks by the Germans, accompanied by heavy shell fire, alternating with equally vigorous counter-attacks.

The general result was that the Allies had retained their line with heavy loss, which was exceeded by the loss among the Germans. The Allies had kept up their strength by constant reinforcement. Lately the stress had been in the neighborhood of Gheluvelt, to the north of Ypres, and at Dixmude. In the centre the struggle had been at Ypres, which had been held by the British for over three weeks under a rain of shells which hardly ceased day or night, while successive waves of infantry had been poured upon it and broken in pieces. This position projects like a bastion into the German lines.

The Wedge at Ypres

IT consists of Ypres itself and the villages of Zonnebeke, Paschendale, and Hollebeke, and while this wedge remains thrust in among the Germans they find it impossible to advance toward the coast by way of La Basse and Bethune. The position also menaces them actively, because if the Allies can advance from it they will probably force the Germans from Lille and prevent them from reaching the coast through Artois. Hence the position the British hold here is one of great responsibility and danger.

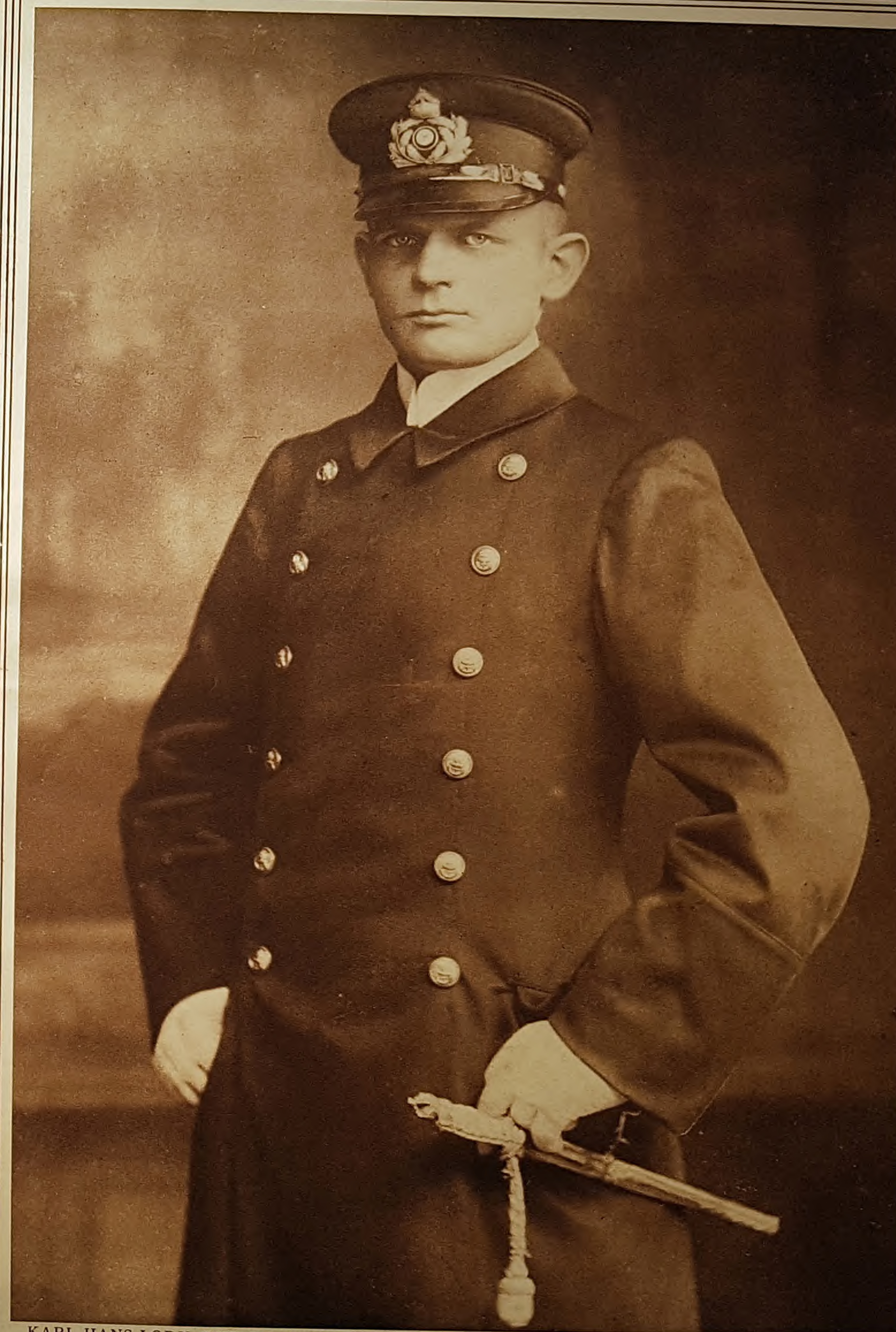
On Wednesday the Germans made a determined effort to take it, and actually broke into the British lines, but without winning the complete success they hoped for. Infantry attacks had been made to weaken the line, and on Wednesday at dawn began the heaviest bombardment the British had yet suffered. It lasted three hours, and was immediately followed by an assault in force, carried out by the first and fourth brigades of the Prussian Guard Corps.

"It is understood," says the British Press Bureau, "that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us, in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts, made by infantry of the line, had failed." The bureau says the attack "was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination." The Germans broke through the British lines in three places, but could get no further and did not penetrate to Ypres. The British took the offensive against the Germans to the west of Lille, but were repulsed.

The news that the famous Emden had been beached and burned and that the Koenigsberg had been bottled up in an African river was made public on Tuesday. Additional dramatic interest was lent to this story of the end of the gallant German sea fighter by the fact that it was an Australian cruiser, the Sydney, which compassed it. It was Australia's first important appearance in a great European war. The Admiralty ordered that all the honors of war be accorded to the prisoners, and that Capt. von Muller and his officers be not deprived of their swords.

The Germans were not long in attempting to avenge the loss of the Emden. A submarine was dispatched to the English coast and sunk the torpedo gunboat Niger in the Downs, in full sight of a large crowd.

On Friday, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the British casualties up to Oct. 31 amounted approximately to 57,000 men of all ranks.



KARL HANS LODY, THE GERMAN SPY, FOUND GUILTY BY COURT-MARTIAL AND EXECUTED ON NOVEMBER SECOND IN THE TOWER OF LONDON. It Was the First Execution of Its Kind in the Tower of London Since Lord Lovat Was Beheaded for Taking Part in the Jacobite Rebellion Over Two Hundred Years Ago.



A DEMOLISHED HOUSE IN MADRAS SHELLIED BY THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN BEFORE SHE WAS DESTROYED BY THE BRITISH.



BRITISH RECRUITS RECEIVING THEIR FIRST LESSONS IN THE ART OF WAR IN A DRILL HALL IN BIRMINGHAM.



FUNERAL OF THE BRITISH GENERAL, SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS BUYING FOOD IN THE MARKET AT SUWALKI, RUSSIAN POLAND.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



MOROCCAN SPAHIS RETURNING FROM ACTION ON THE ROAD NEAR COMPIEGNE.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



CALLING THE ROLL IN THE CAMP OF THE TRANSVAAL SCOTTISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



FRENCH ALPINE CHASSEURS IN ACTION WITH A MITRAILLEUSE ON
THE RIGHT WING OF THE FRENCH LINE.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



AUSTRIAN RECRUITS RECEIVING A BENEDICTION BEFORE LEAVING
THE MILITARY ACADEMY IN VIENNA FOR THE FRONT.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



EIGHTY-SEVEN GERMAN PRISONERS AT FURNES, SAID TO BE ALL THAT REMAIN OF A REGIMENT OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN ATTACKING DIXMUDE.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



TURKISH SOLDIERS ATTEND A RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT DAVID'S TOWER, JERUSALEM, BEFORE STARTING FOR THE FRONT.

(Photo from Brasler.)



THE RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS AND THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT

(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



THE RUSSIAN FIELD KITCHENS ARE OFTEN CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK AND CAN BE SPEEDILY ERECTED ON THE FIELD.

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



A VIEW OF THE RUINS OF GERBEVILLER, THE SCENE OF VIOLENT FIGHTING BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND GERMANS.



RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT FURSTENBERG, GERMANY, ARE PUT TO STREET CLEANING

(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



THE GERMAN ARMORED CRUISER SCHARNHORST, WHICH TOOK A PROMINENT PART IN THE SUCCESSFUL NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF THE COAST OF CHILE.



Loading the Rockefeller Relief Ship Massapequa with Food for the Starving Belgians.

(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



German Wounded from Poland Arriving in Allenstein, East Prussia

(Photo from Brown Brothers.)

Wilhelm II., German Emperor

ALFRED SCHWARZ

1908



WILHELM II., GERMAN EMPEROR AND KING OF PRUSSIA, OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN, WAS BORN JANUARY 27, 1859, THE ELDEST SON OF EMPEROR FRIEDRICH III. AND VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF GREAT BRITAIN. HE BECAME EMPEROR ON JUNE 15, 1888, AND WAS MARRIED ON FEBRUARY 27, 1881, TO PRINCESS AUGUSTE VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG-AUGUSTENBURG. THIS IS THE FIRST WAR OF HIS REIGN.

(From a Portrait by Alfred Schwarz.)
(Copyright by Photographische Gesellschaft. By Permission of the Berlin Photographie Company, New York.)



BELGIAN AND GERMAN WOUNDED SIDE BY SIDE IN A CHAPEL AT CALAIS.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



AMERICAN RED CROSS WOMEN WHO ARE AIDING THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



THE FIRST GERMAN PATROL TO ENTER GUISE AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



THE WRECKED BRIDGE AT HAELEN, THE SCENE OF ONE OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTS IN BELGIUM.



FRENCH ARTILLERY SHELLING THE GERMAN BATTERIES FROM A MASKED POSITION.



A FEW OF THE GERMANS WHO TOOK PART IN THE GALLANT DEFENSE OF TSING-TAU AGAINST GREAT ODDS.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



NONCOMBATANTS RETURN TO RESCUE THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOODS IN THE RUINS OF ALBERT, A FRENCH TOWN NEAR AMIENS.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



LIGHT MOUNTAIN BATTERY FROM AFGHANISTAN ACTING WITH THE BRITISH IN FRANCE.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



MARINES OF THE GERMAN THIRD SEA BATTALION HANDLING A MACHINE GUN DURING THE DEFENSE OF TSING-TAU.

(Photo (U) by International News Service.)



PRINCE AUGUST WILHELM VISITS THE CROWN PRINCE AT A RECENT MILITARY RECEPTION IN THE FIELD HEADQUARTERS.



PLACING A NEW FRENCH SIEGE GUN ON ITS CONCRETE PLATFORM BEHIND THE ADVANCED INFANTRY LINES NEAR VERDUN.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



GERMAN CEREMONY UPON TAKING FORMAL POSSESSION OF THE TOWN OF STENAY IN FRANCE

(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



BRITISH ARTILLERY REINFORCEMENTS PASSING THROUGH A FRENCH VILLAGE INTO THE FLANDERS BATTLE AREA.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



CAMP OF FRENCH INFANTRY HELD IN RESERVE BETWEEN DUNKIRK AND YPRES, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTACK.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



GERMANS WHO RETREATED INTO HOLLAND AND ARE INTERNED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WAR, TAKING THEIR MORNING EXERCISE AT BERGEN.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



Generals De Castelnau, Joffre, and Pau,
Commanders of the French Armies.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



The Crown Prince of Austria and General Conrad
von Hotzendorf in the Field.



BRITISH CAVALRY WATERING THEIR HORSES. THEY ARE THE LEADERS OF THE COLUMN CROSSING THE BRIDGE ON THEIR WAY TO REINFORCE THE FRENCH LEFT WING.



A French Spy Shot and Branded as a Traitor by His Comrades in Arms at Rheims.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



General Joffre and King Albert Reviewing Ten Thousand Fresh Troops in a French City.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



General Botha, the Loyal Boer Leader, Sent to Quell the Rebellion Headed by the Boer Generals Beyers and de Wet in South Africa.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



Captain Karl von Muller of the German Cruiser Emden, Who Survived the Destruction of His Vessel by the British Cruiser Sydney.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, Who Went Down With His Flagship, the Good Hope, in the Naval Engagement Off the Coast of Chile.
(Photo from a Kodak Negative.)



Colonel George Bridges, Recommended for the Victoria Cross and Decorated With the Legion of Honor by the French Government.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



GERMAN INFANTRY PASSING THROUGH BLANKENBERGHE, BETWEEN OSTEND AND THE COAST BATTLE LINE.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



Funeral of Corporal Trueman at Birmingham.
He Was Wounded at Lille.



"Tommy Atkins" Sees the Sights of a French Village
in a Real Dog Cart.
(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



THE TOWN OF TANNENBURG, IN EAST PRUSSIA, AFTER THE RUSSIANS HAD LEFT IT.



BELGIANS DEFENDING AN APPROACH TO ANTWERP FROM AN AMBUSCADE.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



EIGHT BELGIAN PEASANTS SENTENCED BY GERMAN COURT MARTIAL
TO BE SHOT FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION TO THE FRENCH.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

Rare Pictures

The photographs shown in The New York Times Pictorial War Extra each week form a chronological record of the great war. As time passes they will become more valuable, and for those who wish to preserve their copies The Times has prepared

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The New York Times

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TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK



THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN BOMBARDED THE CITY OF MADRAS, ON THE BAY OF BENGAL, BRITISH INDIA, SETTING FIRE TO THE OIL TANKS WHICH ARE SEEN BURNING.